

Date: Sun, 25 Jul 93 19:17:05 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #900  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Sun, 25 Jul 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    900

Today's Topics:

Additional Bands for the Quagi  
Amateur Radio public service  
ANS-205 BULLETINS  
fix for HT speaker resonance?  
general class question pool  
historic question  
Icom UT-49/50/51 Tone Encoders / Decoders  
Intermodulation  
KH6 on 160m  
Need QSL info  
Radio Shack  
Request Alinco DJ-180T Mods  
TS50 Illegal?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 1993 13:20:18 GMT  
From: nntp.ucsb.edu!mustang.mst6.lanl.gov!nntp-server.caltech.edu!  
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.oc.com!utacfd.uta.edu!rwsys!  
rowdy!linqat!kenb@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Additional Bands for the Quagi  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

julian@bongo.tele.com (Julian Macassey) writes:  
: There has been much interest in this topic. So for the second  
: time in my life, I have lovingly typed in this article from the Hints

: and Kinks section in QST.  
:  
: From Hints and Kinks. Page 34 QST No Date.  
:

thanks julian! i appreciate the effort! could you perhaps do one more thing and post a sample set of element lengths to scale? if they are the same as what's in the arrl handbook, i.e 432mhz atv quagi, i'll use those.

many thanks! 73

kenb  
n5lpi

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 93 16:52:16 PDT  
From: rtech!amdahl!grafex!ka6etb@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Amateur Radio public service  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

stocker@nssdca.gsfc.nasa.gov (ERICH FRANZ STOCKER) writes:

> Generally, I think that Brian has made some good arguments. However, I  
> question whether must hams are really trained properly for handling  
> emergencies either at the tactical level or even H & W. To ensure that  
> things work properly at the time of an emergency scenario driven training  
> incorporating the elements of the "total emergency network" has to be done.  
> Only a small number of hams actually take part in this type training. Many  
> of the hams and official emergency agencies don't even properly communicate  
> and coordinate.

I agree with this. More training should be given for emergency communications. I believe it should be a part of the licensing tests.

However, during the Loma Prieta earthquake, we here in the area were flat out swamped with H&W traffic. There were over 10,000 pieces of traffic that passed through the area during the week after the quake. Untrained hams did yeoman service in helping us clear the backlog. All it takes is a desire to help and an ability to ask questions and learn.

> Even the ham portion of the emergency network is not properly exercised in  
> many places. Some hams tell me that field day is the vehicle for such  
> training. However, I have to say that field day has become nothing  
> by a QSO contest. Establishing training for emergency communications based  
> on field day experiences is not even remotely feasible. About the only  
> thing is shows is the time it takes to find all the equipment (radios, cables

> antennas, generators, etc) to even begin the process of setup. For many  
> clubs, it takes most of the year to plan for the field day.

Field Day is A vehicle for training. Taking time to plan for Field Day is  
a good exercise, IMO.

But, I agree that in most cases, FD is nothing but a contesting party.

> More hams really should become part of the official ham emergency groups. Mor  
> hams involved with these groups would mean a larger pool of really trained  
> people.

More hams should become a part of the unofficial emergency group -- NTS.  
If, for no other reason, to learn how to handle emergency H&W traffic.

The NorCal NTS Net has published a handbook on handling NTS traffic. Email  
me for details.

73 de KA6ETB

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Date: 26 Jul 93 02:14:59 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: ANS-205 BULLETINS  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-205.01  
DOVE RECOVERY EFFORTS STARTED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 205.01 FROM AMSAT HQ  
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 24, 1993  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT  
BID: \$ANS-205.01

DOVE-OSCAR-17 (DO-17) Recovery Efforts Started This Week!

DOVE ground station control operator Jim White (WD0E) accomplished a major first step in the recovery of DOVE-OSCAR-17 (DO-17). With the assistance of Bill McCaa (K0RZ) thirty miles away, WD0E was able to send commands and listen to the results using an phone-patch between him and K0RZ. K0RZ's station, using a 4 ft diameter Mode-S dish and a NIR-10 DSP unit, was the S-Band "ears" for WD0E. Using K0RZ's excellent S-Band set up, WD0E was able to send commands and listen to DOVE's reponses quite clearly. The first command that WD0E sent was what he refers to as the "fire-code." This immediately reset DOVE's on-board computer to its most basic operating system software known as MBL. MBL is stored in DOVE's computer in Read Only Memory (ROM) chips. After having verified that the computer had re-

set, WD0E then sent several commands to turn-on and then off the S-Band transmitter to be sure that the Telemetry and Command (T&C) system was functioning. After having confidence that DOVE was hearing the commands and replying correctly, WD0E then commanded DOVE to send 30 frames of telemetry on its 2M downlink frequency of 145.825 MHz. While the 30 frames of telemetry was being sent, K0RZ was simultaneously recording and decoding it. WD0E points out that the major significance of this first step was that it assured him that DOVE's primary systems were still in good shape and that the receivers and transmitters were working normally along with the T&C system. From this point onward, Harold Price (NK6K) will proceed to reload the "house-keeping" software. If necessary, K0RZ has volunteered his station to assist in the DOVE "house-keeping" software reload operation. With this successful first step, WD0E is very optimistic that DOVE can not only be restored to full operation, but it can be made to "speak" and perform its primary mission of education. Please stay tuned to the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for further updates on the status of the DOVE recovery effort.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Jim White (WD0E) for providing the details of this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-205.02  
CALL FOR PAPERS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 205.02 FROM AMSAT HQ  
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 24, 1993  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT  
BID: \$ANS-205.02

Call For Papers For the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium OCT 8-10

The 1993 AMSAT Annual Meeting and Space Symposium provides a unique opportunity for you to share the valuable experiences you've had over the past year with the rest of the amateur satellite community. The AMSAT enthusiasts of North Texas are working hard to make the 1993 meeting a "smashing success." But it can only be successful with your help. This is a call for papers to be presented and published in association with the Symposium this year.

If you would like to submit a paper, simply compose a short abstract describing the purpose and scope of the paper. Abstracts are due by July 30, 1993. The final draft of the papers are then due by August 27, 1993.

Please mail all submissions to the address below.

Presentations and technical papers are the meat of the AMSAT Annual Meeting and Space Symposium. Even if you will not be able to attend, please consider writing a paper for publication in the proceedings. Help us make this year's Symposium one to remember.

Doug Howard - KG50A  
2517 Coldstream Drive  
Fort Worth, TX 76123  
CServe Address 70233,3517

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IF YOU RESPOND BEFORE 26 JULY, YOU MAY DIRECT THE ABSTRACT TO:

Keith Pugh - W5IU  
P. O. Box 121576  
Fort Worth, TX 76121  
CServe Address: 76177,3306  
INTERNET: w5iu@amsat.org

/EX  
SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-205.03  
EME CONTACT FOR OSCAR USERS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 205.03 FROM AMSAT HQ  
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 24, 1993  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT  
BID: \$ANS-205.03

#### VE30NT Provides EME Contacts For OSCAR Satellite Users

The Toronto VHF Society, using the callsign VE30NT, will use the 46M (150 ft) diameter radio telescope at Algonquin Provincial Park (grid FN05xw) during this year's ARRL International EME Competition.

VE30NT will be active the full weekend of each contest period, October 9-10 and November 6-7. Below is the schedule of operations:

Date	VE30NT TX Freq.	Listening range	Approx. times (UTC)
Oct 9	432.050	432.050 - 432.060	0445-1830
Oct 10	144.029	144.025 - 144.030	0550-1900
Nov 6	432.050	432.050 - 432.060	0340 1700
Nov 7	1296.050	1296.050 - 1296.060	0450-1730

VE30NT will operate "split" and we ask that stations avoid calling us on our transmit frequency. VE30NT will transmit and receive with left-hand circular-polarization (LHCP) off the dish on all bands. This means that after reflection from the Moon, signals will be right-hand circular polarized (RHCP). This will permit us to work stations with vertical, horizontal, or RHCP polarization. VE30NT will transmit at the legal power limit on 144 and 432 MHz and 100 watts on 1296. Power amplifiers and

receiving preamps are located at the dish feed.

As users of a non-amateur antenna, we will not be in competition with other stations. Our intention is to provide an initial EME contact for as many stations as possible. Consequently, we strongly discourage duplicate or "insurance" contacts. Operation will be primarily on CW, although SSB might be employed depending on signal strength and number of stations calling.

All operation will be "random" format, meaning that VE3ONT will accept no skeds. If conditions are poor, we will use a 30-second sequence in which VE3ONT transmits the first 30 seconds and listens during the second 30 seconds of each minute. Note that this is NOT the usual sequence for EME skeds.

VE3ONT will maintain HF liaison on 14.345 MHz during daylight hours and on 3.818 MHz at night.

We anticipate being able to work OSCAR-class stations with 100 watts of output power on 144 and 432 MHz; 25 watts should be sufficient on 1296 MHz. Photographs and technical information concerning the dish and VE3ONT's operation will be presented by W9IP and VE3ASO at the Central States VHF Conference and the Eastern VHF/UHF Conference.

For clarification, contact Dennis Mungham (VE3ASO) (613) 998-7330/989-2339 or Michael Owen W9IP (315) 379-0161/379-5975. QSL to VE3ONT (Callbook address).

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-205.04

AMSAT OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 205.04 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 24, 1993

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

BID: \$ANS-205.04

#### AMSAT Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode-B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz. If, at the start of the Ops Net, the frequency of 145.950 MHz is being used for a QSO, Ops Net enthusiasts are asked to move to a frequency of 145.955 MHz

Date	UTC	Mode	Phs	NCS	Alt NCS
24-Jul-93	1930	B	70	N7NQM	W5IU
31-Jul-93	1300	B	98	WB6LLO	WA5ZIB

07-Aug-93	1530	B	72	WA5ZIB	WJ9F
14-Aug-93	2000	B	90	W9ODI	N7NQM

Any stations with information on current events would be most welcomed. Also, those interested in discussing technical issues or who have questions about any particular aspect of OSCAR statellite operations are encouraged to join the OPS Nets. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the NCS.

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Slow Scan Television on AO-13

SSTV sessions will be held on immediately after the OPS Nets a downlink on a Mode-B downlink frequency 145.960 MHz.

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-205.05

WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 205.05 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 24, 1993

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

BID: \$ANS-205.05

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 24-JUL-93

AO-13: Current Transponder Operating Schedule:

L QST \*\*\* AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE \*\*\* 1993 Jul 24-Aug 09

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 30 !

Mode-S : MA 30 to MA 55 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF

Mode-S : MA 55 to MA 60 !<- S beacon only

Mode-BS : MA 60 to MA 105 ! Blon/Blat 150/0

Mode-B : MA 105 to MA 256 !

Omnis : MA 170 to MA 15 ! Move to attitude 180/0 09-Aug-1993

Please do not uplink to Mode-B between MA 25 through 40 as this will QRM the Mode-S users. Don't rely on gossip and rumor! Continuous up-to-date information about AO-13 operations is always available on the beacons on 145.812 MHz and 2400.646 MHz in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. Also, these bulletins are also posted to INTERNET, ANS bulletins, Packet, PACSATs, etc., and can also be found in many international newsletters.

[G3RUH/DB20S/VK5AGR]

MIR: RD3VR, QSL Manager for the MIR space station, reports that he often receives many letters with QSL cards for MIR contacts. He wants to assure everyone who is kind enough to include write a letter that they are read. RD3VR asks that all who send QSL cards to please enclose your QSLs in a

sealed envelope. Also, please send him QSL cards for contacts made only made after 01-JAN-93. And one final request from the QSL Manager of MIR, he asks that you also include a self-addressed-stamped-envelope (SASE) with your QSL card. If you have additional questions about QSL cards and the MIR space station, you can direct your questions to him at the following packet radio addresses: RV3DR@R2MIR-1 or RV3DR@RK3KP.MSK.RUS.EU. Please send your QSL cards to either of the following addresses:

RV3DR-Serge Samburov, Space QSL Manager  
P.O. BOX 141070, BOX 73, Kaliningrad-10 city, Moscow Area,  
RUSSIA.

or direct:

P.O.141070,Kaliningrad city, Moscow Area,  
prospekt Cosmonavtov, dom 36, kw 96, RUSSIA

The South American QSL Manager for MIR is LW2DTZ. His address is:

Gustavo Carpignano  
M.Rosas 2044  
1828 - Banfield  
Buenos Aires - Argentina

For Australia, use VK3CFI's Call Book address.

[Chief of Cosmonaut Amateur Radio Department NPO "Energia" RV3DR]

FO-20: N0NBH reports that FO-20 is performing superbly in both its Mode-JA (analog) mode and its Mode-JD (digital) mode this week with out any problems. [N0NBH]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO area, WD0HHU @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.U.S.A.NOAM. Also, if you find that the current set of orbital elements are not generating the correct AOS/LOS times at your QTH, PLEASE INCLUDE THAT INFORMATION AS WELL. The information you provide will be of value to all OSCAR enthusiasts.

/EX

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 93 22:29:52 GMT  
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!gsherwin@uunet.uu.net



Subject: fix for HT speaker resonance?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

After a long flight with my HT in carry-on, I noticed an unusual amount of resonance that the speaker made with the plastic housing around it. It made for some REALLY annoying vibrations whenever someone spoke -- enough to make me want to get a new HT if I left it -- and so I opened it up, tightened a few screws, etc. It reduced it a lot, but the level is still quite noticeable. (Also, it's certainly not the speaker that's the problem, but the resonance it generates in the chassis.)

Has anyone had a similar problem and found a good solution to fix it? My HT is less than a year old and I'd hate to leave it this way, and I would rather avoid sending it in for warranty service to be without it for x months when I could probably fix it just as well myself.

Thanks and 73 --  
greg KD6QPY

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Date: 23 Jul 93 21:11:27 EDT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: general class question pool  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, pachner@csd4.csd.uwm.edu (Thomas Jay Pachner) writes:

>  
>Did the general class question pool change on July 1, 1993, along with the  
>novice and tech pools?

No. The new General class pool (Element 3B) goes into  
effect July 1, \_1994\_.

--  
jkearman@arrl.org

>--  
>Thomas Jay Pachner ==- Music Major, Bassist, Gamer, and Amateur Operator  
>University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee - pachner@csd4.csd.uwm.edu  
>Appreciator of all kinds of true music (sorry rap and country)  
>Amateur Call Sign: waiting since July 10  
>

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Date: 23 Jul 93 20:42:00 EDT

From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: historic question  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dadams@cray.com (David Adams) writes:

>In browsing through the July issue of QST I notice (p. 101 under 75 years ago)  
>

>"July 1918 -- QST, like US Amateur Radio itself, remains shut down for the  
>duration oof World War I."

>

>Why was Amateur Radio shut down in WWI? Fear of Espionage? Why was it  
>not shut down in other wars?

>

Fear of espionage, but mainly QRM. The receivers of the day had selectivity we'd measure in MHz, and the transmitted signal from a spark rig was about as broad. The Navy didn't want the QRM. During WW1 you not only could not operate, but you also had to dismantle your station and take down your antenna.

Amateur radio nearly didn't survive the war. The Navy wanted to control "wireless," and had no use for hams, despite their contributions during the war. Hiram Percy Maxim, who was a well-known inventor and the son of another well-known inventor, was able to use his influence in government circles, the extensive list of League members, and the efforts of early hams in WW1, to win back our privileges.

Amateur radio was progressively shut down in the days before the US entered WW2. At first, US hams weren't allowed to contact hams in combatant countries. At least one ham was dinged for working a D, the prefix for Germany in those days. When Britain entered the war following the invasion of Poland, Canadian hams became unworkable, as Canada was part of the British Empire.

Amateur radio was shut down altogether after the attack on Pearl Harbor. W1AW stayed on the air for a while, telling hams to QRT. A story I heard was, someone at Hq called FCC to see how long W1AW should keep transmitting, and FCC said "You're still on?!" A predecessor of RACES, the Wartime Emergency Radio Service (WERS) was established for US-only civil defense purposes. Hams who remained in the US sometimes joined WERS, which operated on the old 5- and 2 1/2-meter bands.

Another way hams stayed active during WW2 was via "carrier current," where HF was dumped into power lines. In rural areas, power lines sometimes ran for many miles without encountering a transformer, so you could get a little DX,

if another ham lived near enough.

Among other WW2 activities, ARRL coordinated the collection of panel meters, for which hams were paid \$1 each, I think, by the government. Building meters was very labor-intensive. QST articles constituted radio training courses, and special editions of the Handbook were published.

Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, amateur operation was gradually authorized again. The military was still using many ham bands for its own work, so a blanket restoration of privileges wasn't possible.

One of the casualties of WW2 was DXCC. The world was so changed by the war that the prewar Countries List was scrapped, and everyone started over. Thousands of hams served in some way during WW2, and I'm sure the military was much more favorably disposed to hams after the 2nd WW than they were after the 1st.

While US hams have never been totally shut down since 1945, for many years FCC had a list of "Banned Countries" which US hams couldn't contact. Most of the banned countries had banned amateur radio themselves, so it wasn't a total loss.

73, Jim

--

jkearman@arrl.org

>---

>David, NOWWN/AA

> November Zero Wiskey Whiskey November

>--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com

> -Sourdough and Ham- - Minnesotans for Global Warming! -

> (&gardner)

>

>

>

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Date: 22 Jul 93 16:53:47 GMT

From: gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!news2.uunet.ca!xenitec!  
lemsys!ve3faq!smc@RUTGERS.EDU

Subject: Icom UT-49/50/51 Tone Encoders / Decoders

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

If anyone has a used Icom UT-50 CTCSS Encoder / Decoder, UT-51 CTCSS Encoder or UT-49 DTMF Paging board that they no longer use or need, I would be interested in purchasing it. I use the CTCSS enough to want it, and the local ham shop is asking \$75 Canadian for it. I suppose that this is a pretty fair price up here, but the radio itself only cost me \$100! (IC-2SAT).

73, de  
Scott

--

73, de Scott W. McIntyre VE3 FAQ : smc@ve3faq.uucp +1(519)571-0559  
"Happy, Happy! Joy! Joy!" -- Stimpson J. Cat (A.K.A. Stimp)

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Date: Sat, 24 Jul 1993 01:18:59 GMT  
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!  
srngenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Intermodulation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:

: In article <CAKy2E.6L7@srngenprp.sr.hp.com> alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:  
: >In a perfect mixer, the output is the product of the two inputs:  
: > $V_{out} = A \times V_{rf} \times V_{lo}$  ( $V_{rf}$  = rf input signal and  $V_{lo}$  = local oscillator  
: >signal). Clearly, in one sense, this is not a linear system.  
: >For example, if you feed the same signal into both inputs ( $V_{lo} = V_{rf}$ )  
: >the output is  $V_{out} = A \times V_{rf}^2$ . If  $V_{rf}$  is a signal of frequency  $F$   
: >you will get out frequencies of  $F$  and  $2F$ . (Proof left as an exercise  
: >for the reader :=)

: Let's see the proof. :-)

OK, you asked for it! :=)

Let  $V_{rf} = \sin(\omega t)$  [ $\omega$  is omega, frequency in radians]  
 $V_{rf}^2 = (\sin(\omega t))^2$   
=  $(1/2) (1 - \cos(2\omega t))$  [trig identity]  
DC component----^ ^----second harmonic

Theoretically, you don't get any fundamental if the mixer is perfectly balanced.

: In my day, we called such a circuit a \*phase detector\* and the only  
: outputs for identical signals on both ports is a DC voltage proportional  
: to any phase shift between the input signals, zero if they are in  
: phase, and a larger copy of the input signal frequency as the two  
: waveforms add constructively. If there is phase shift, you get DC

: plus a complex shaped waveform.

Actually, in a phase detector, the DC component goes to zero when the two signals are 90 degrees OUT of phase:

$$\sin(wt) \sin(wt + 90\text{deg}) = \sin(wt) \cos(wt) = (1/2) \sin(2wt)$$

Again using a trig identity. Note that the second harmonic is still present, but the DC component is missing. The second harmonic is not generally a problem with a phase detector, since it is easy to filter out.

AL N1AL

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Date: Sat, 24 Jul 1993 00:50:15 GMT  
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!hale!hlivak@ames.arpa  
Subject: KH6 on 160m  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

KH6 on 160m, Advisory #3. The effort by KH6DD and friends to energize an abandoned broadcast tower on 160m has again been postponed. It will NOT occur on July 24 starting at 0800Z as previously announced. The tower will be unavailable after July 28th. The group has not yet given up the attempt.

I'll post the details as I receive them.

Regards, Bob Hlivak NH6X0

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 1993 23:56:00 GMT  
From: cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!csn!ub!acsu.buffalo.edu!  
ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu!v111qheg@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Need QSL info  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Need QSL info for

V26AS (ARRL DX Feb '93)  
FY0EK (Feb '92)  
7L1GVE (most sure route, pse)

Thanks es 73,

Peter KB2NMV  
Vice President, Western NY DX Assoc.  
Editor, \_WNYDXA REPORT\_

-----  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 93 16:41:58 PDT  
From: rtech!amdahl!grafex!ka6etb@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Radio Shack  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

randy@cyphyn.UUCP (Randy) writes:

> : One of my pet peeves is being ignored in a store because someone has  
> : called on the phone -- some people give \_instant\_ service to phone  
> : callers, but almost no service to the people who are actually shopping  
> : in the store!  
> : --  
> : :- Michael A. Covington, Associate Research Scientist : \*\*\*\*\*  
> : :- Artificial Intelligence Programs mcovingt@ai.uga.edu : \*\*\*\*\*  
> : :- The University of Georgia phone 706 542-0358 : \* \* \*  
> : :- Athens, Georgia 30602-7415 U.S.A. amateur radio N4TMI : \*\* \*\*\* \*\*  
> Well! Then why should Radio Shack have any telephones then?  
> Why not just put all the stuff they sell in a vending-machine, and let it g  
> at that?

I have been following this bushwa since day one. Sheesh!

At best, the clerk should have said something along the lines of, "I'm  
sorry, sir. I am terribly busy right now. Can you call back?"

Regardless, the customer should have realized that the clerk was terribly  
busy and asked, "Can you check this when you have time? I will call back  
later."

Remember the Golden Rule, radio pals.

s

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 1993 22:46:33 GMT  
From: castor!082589@lanl.gov  
Subject: Request Alinco DJ-180T Mods  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I would appreciate mods for same. Thanks.

-----  
Date: 25 Jul 93 22:20:15 GMT

From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: TS50 Illegal?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

According to a source at the local HRO, who was "officially" unable to comment on the situation, the FCC recinded the fines the day after they were issued. Apparently after reviewing things they determined that no violations were committed. Another case of a government agency jumping the gun.

Rick Sherman  
rick@vcc.com  
KM6TI

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Date: 23 Jul 1993 14:52:27 GMT  
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul20.030631.2039@uhura.neoucom.edu>,  
<1993Jul22.171712.24785@ttinews.tti.com>, <1993Jul22.232604.21396@bnr.ca>X  
Subject : Re: TS50 Illegal!

Is there, or is there not, a requirement that a given radio be "type-accepted" for use outside the amateur bands, regardless of license held?

Yes. A radio must be type accepted for use in nearly every service other than amateur.

What exactly is "type-acceptance" and if there are such regulations, what purpose do they serve? For me as a licensed amateur as well as a member of a group licensed to use three frequencies in the 151 range, to have to buy two separate radios to transmit on seems pretty ridiculous.

The average user of a non-amateur radio (commercial, aviation, whatever) isn't expected to know anything about radio (you can argue that this is rapidly becoming true of hams, too, but lets ignore that for a moment). He isn't allowed to do much with his radio other than turn it on and play with the volume and squelch. He's not allowed to set the frequency (other than selecting from a few already programmed in). An authorized technician, someone trained in the rules and such is supposed to make all adjustments (formerly this just meant you passed the Commercial Radiotelephone test).

Now amateur radio is an experimental service. Hams are supposedly trained and able to make sure their rigs are within the technical specifications for use on their own frequencies. However, the FCC doesn't trust hams to be able to do anything outside the frequencies they've been allocated, so they

won't trust you to play around in the business band, even if you have been licensed to operate there.

You don't have to purchase radios. There are a number of type accepted radios that can operate in both bands. They're not as snazzy and full of bells and whistles as the made-for-hams counterparts, but they will transmit and receive, do PL, and send touch tones just like a ham rig. Back in the pre-synthesizer days, people looked down on you around here if you used made for ham stuff, everybody converted commercial rigs for amateur use. Many repeaters are still gear that's also type accepted for commercial use.

-Ron

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Date: Fri, 23 Jul 93 15:29:22 GMT  
From: [tribune.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!mark@decwrl.dec.com](mailto:tribune.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!mark@decwrl.dec.com)  
To: [info-hams@ucsd.edu](mailto:info-hams@ucsd.edu)

References <[fred-mckenzie-190793181548@k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov](mailto:fred-mckenzie-190793181548@k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov)>,  
<[10772@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM](mailto:10772@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM)>, <[1993Jul21.202408.27752@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com](mailto:1993Jul21.202408.27752@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com)>  
Subject : S meter calibration (Was Re: TS50)

>[royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM](mailto:royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM) (Roy W Lewallen) writes:  
>I'm told but haven't verified that the  
>old Collins rigs had not only a consistently sized S-unit, but a calibrated  
>signal strength for S9.

The KWM-2A manual clearly states a calibration procedure for their S meter.

Ciao -- Mark

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #900

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